

LINE-UP AGAINST TRANSFER OF PLANT

**Strong Reasons Against
Resigning Waterworks
to County.**

COMMITTEE HEARING

**Opponents Assert Credit
of Territory Would
Suffer.**

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
Shall the Honolulu water works be turned over to the control of the board of supervisors?

That was the question debated before a gathering of many of the most prominent citizens of Honolulu, as well as the finance committee of the house of representatives, in the old throne room of the Capitol last evening. At the end of the meeting it was the general feeling that the advocates of the county management had not made out a very strong case.

When all the arguments of W. C. Achi, Harry Murray, Eben Low, R. W. Shingle and W. R. Farrington, who were advocates of the transfer, were sifted, the one point of consequence remaining was that possibly the supervisors could run the department of sewers and water better than the Territory, because the board could give closer attention at any time to the needs of the people.

But this was questioned by the opponents of the transfer, and W. O. Smith, B. von Damm, C. R. Hemenway, E. E. Paxton, Senator Fairchild, O. Lewis Jr., B. F. Dillingham and especially Col. Sam Parker, held that the best interests of the Territory, as well as the city and county of Honolulu, would be best conserved by the Territory retaining control.

Question of Finances.
"It is a question of finances," declared speaker after speaker, "that the Territory retain the management of the water works."

The point was made that at the time the bonds, amounting to \$925,000, were sold, the organic law prohibited the bonding of counties, while now they are permitted to borrow only one per cent of their assessed valuation each year, which, in the case of Honolulu county, amounts only to \$750,000, while to take over the water works the county would have to assume the \$925,000 of bonds, which is unlawful.

But the bill, No. 59, which is before the house, provides that while the city shall pay the interest on these bonds, it shall only pay to the Territory \$25,000 a year. "But where will it get it," was asked, "without some other department suffering?"

Water Rate Low.
As a matter of fact the water rate of Honolulu, under the present management of the water works, is only seven and a half cents a thousand gallons, which is less than almost any city in the country pays. San Luis Obispo, California, paying forty cents, and even Los Angeles pays ten cents, which is considered a very low rate.

All kinds of accusations were made by all sides. It was asserted that the only reason for turning over the plant was politics. The other side hinted at the same reason for not turning it over. Achi almost wept when he spoke of the poor people of Kalaheo, who had waited ten years for a water system, and their only hope was in the board of supervisors.

Farrington jumped on the present management and drew comparisons with what might be under ideal management. Harry Murray stated that the water works were self-supporting and when it came to management the supervisors could do it as well as the Territory. In fact everybody took a whack at the question one way or another.

"Hand and Glove."
Eben Low's first argument was that the water works should be turned over to the supervisors because they have done a great work on the roads and the water works and the roads "go hand and glove." His second argument was that the reason there was so much upposition was because the people did not think the supervisors were capable of handling the problem.

Farrington asserted the present administration was not responsive to the public demands, its only idea being to make money, and so raised rates, and there is a general protest. But he did not quote statistics, which show there are lower rates here than in almost any other city.

W. O. Smith stated that there was not only complaints against the Territory, but against the county as well, and it was difficult to please everybody. He called attention to the financial complications and the good faith of the Territory pledged for the payment of the bonds, while the water works were a benefit to whole islands.

"Time Not Arrived."
"I feel very strongly that the time has not yet arrived to turn over the water works to the county. Go slow. The whole question now is one of an engineering problem," declared Mr. Smith.

C. R. Hemenway voiced the protest of

the commercial bodies of the city, he said, and agreed with what was said by Mr. Smith, especially that the credit of the Territory should be upheld and the mistake must not be made of going too rapidly. Also it was a question of health, as well as one of "making good."

"When the water works are finished then will be the time to turn them over to the county," asserted Mr. Hemenway. "It is not only a question of management, but a matter of faith with the bondholders, and what effect on the credit of the Territory would the transfer have? There is no special reason for turning the works over to the county and there are several against."

Into the light.

After some more arguments on both sides Low suddenly projected himself into the limelight by denouncing the opposition to county management.

"Why don't they come out like men and be done with it, and say we can't manage it?" he cried.

Dillingham said that if the works were transferred the credit of the Territory would suffer.

Shingle stated that if the matter was put to the vote of the people he believed the county would carry it, and asserted that the case was not only a financial one, but a political one as well, and consequently he was for it. He spoke of the credit of the bonds of Los Angeles as a city, with a higher premium than the state bonds.

Paxton said that was true, but then Los Angeles had "made good."

Colonel Parker finally gave a roar and wanted the "steering to be heard from."

Too Much Foolishness.
"There is too much foolishness and too much politics here," he said and there was a laugh and the tension was relieved.

"Talk of a slur on the supervisors; how about the Governor, if you take this management away from the Territory?" he asked. "The legislature has already introduced bills calling for ten million dollars with a revenue of three millions, remember that, boys," he concluded.

At the last moment Fairchild suggested that the waterworks might be leased to the county. But there was no discussion on this new idea, as the meeting was adjourned.

SENATE MANAGES TO DROP A HOT COAL

**AND ELEVEN SENATORS GET
THEIR FINGERS BURNED
OVER IT AFTER ALL.**

One vote that managed to break loose from a desire for grandstand plays to the Hawaiian electorate yesterday saved the public exchequer from being saddled by a raised tax exemption on real property when senate bill 42 came up for second reading in the upper house.

The measure provides for the increase of the property exemption from \$300 to \$500, a paltry attempt to curry favor with the Hawaiians who, on the face of things, seem to be the most benefited by the bill.

The bill has been a hot coal ever since it was introduced and the committee have hated to get it in their hands and have to pass on it. Chairman Fairchild, of the ways and means committee, drew the prize and yesterday, after a short report recommended that it not pass.

This irregular recommendation was at once opposed by Robinson, of Maui, and defended by Cecil Brown, of Oahu. The ways and means committee had put it fairly up to the senate, and as Robinson was leading the advocates for the measure he insisted upon the ways and means committee taking some of the responsibility if it was going to be killed.

Finally he interposed a motion to pass on second reading and there was the most lovely show of legislative hesitation yet made in the senate. When President Knudsen called for the vote nearly everybody hastened to raise their hands in the affirmative. Some of them drew them down again for conscious sake, and others took them down and put the other one up as if that would help some.

It was a very nice illustration of a legislative body trying to drop a live wire.

When the negative question was put the same procedure was put. Half the senate voted both ways to be on the same side with their conscience and their constituency at the same time.

Finally President Knudsen in despair, asked for a rising vote.

Baker, Makenu, Robinson and Hewitt arose as one man and then Chillingworth, the only Oahu vote concurring, straightened himself out and looked defiantly at the seared "noes" content that the motion would be lost anyway, and give him a chance to talk a little on the side in 1913.

When the vote against the motion was called, the Ewa side of the senate rose and jumped on it with both feet. Pali stayed with his side and voted against his fellow Hawaiians, the combined votes of Hawaii, Fairchild, Cecil Brown, Judd, Quinn and Kaleiopa killing the bill.

The wisest man in the senate was John Brown who sat tight, looked pleasant, didn't vote and can now talk both ways.

ONLY LEGISLATORS ON MOLOKAI TRIP

Chairman Conroy of the health committee of the house, notified the representatives yesterday that tickets would be issued to each member who wanted to go to the leper settlement on Molokai, but that these tickets were not transferable, and only members of the legislature would be permitted on the trip.

The Mauna Kea leaves the wharf at nine o'clock next Saturday evening for Molokai, and all donations for the lepers there will be received at the steamer up to sailing time, and particularly will donations of magazines be welcomed.

FUND TO PURCHASE CRAFT FOR CAPTAIN SAM HAS BEEN STARTED BY THE PUBLIC

Decidedly practical have been the answers made to the request of The Advertiser that its readers express their sentiments on the matter of opening a subscription to buy for Captain Sam, the hero of the Mo'i Wahine disaster, another boat. The answers that have come in have been in the shape of checks, coin and promises to pay.

Taking this as a plain indication that it is the desire of the citizens of the Territory and visitors to mark their appreciation of the gallant swim of the old skier, his pluck under adversity and his indomitable spirit under circumstances that would try the most stoic heart, The Advertiser opens its list with subscriptions to the amount of one hundred and twenty-three dollars.

The first subscription credited is that of a mailman, W. G. McPherson of Portland, Oregon, who has already returned to the mainland. He left a check of twenty-five dollars with The Advertiser. The second subscription is that of "The Union Club," of which Hanawaki Kruger announces himself treasurer. This club has raised thirty dollars for the fund. A friend has sent in twenty-five dollars and Mr. and Mrs. George R. Carter have subscribed thirty.

One correspondent, whose letter is quoted verbatim here, suggests a general legislative pension act, to include Captain Sam. He writes:

tantulus March 15, 1911.
Mr. Editor Sir I move an amendment to McPherson's plan about poor old Sam, get the legislature to pass a law to give

SCIENTISTS COMING TO VISIT LAYSAN ON APRIL CRUISE OF THE THETIS

A scientific expedition from the State University of Iowa will arrive in Honolulu next month en route to Laysan Island, where it is to be taken by the Revenue Service S. S. Thetis, due to sail for a cruise among the bird islands on April 15. The expedition from Iowa will be headed and will spend some time, probably two or three months, on Laysan, to be taken off later by the Thetis on a return voyage.

It is possible that R. K. Bonine, the local photographer and moving picture expert, will accompany the party, having received a tempting offer from the United States Biological Survey to make the Thetis trip and secure some moving pictures of the wonderful bird life to be found within the reservation. Mr. Bonine has also heard from

LIGHT SHED ON STRIKE MATTERS

**TEXT OF RESOLUTION IN JAPANESE DIET TELLS ALL ABOUT
OUR WICKEDNESS.**

Vividly colored and brought up to the imaginative demands of N. Negoro, one of the leaders of the late Japanese strike for higher wages, a resolution has been introduced in the Japanese Diet by Representative G. Senda, calling upon the Japanese government to demand redress from the United States for "outrages" upon Japanese citizens in Hawaii, and asking the government to explain why it has not already demanded such.

The information contained in the resolution concerning the treatment of the Japanese, and particularly the four leaders, Negoro, Makino, Soga and the latter's assistant director, is news to Honolulu, and even those who closely followed events at the time mentioned.

The searching of the Nippon Jiji's office and the private room of Negoro is outlined with a wealth of detail and if the nature of the occurrence as portrayed by the resolution is true, it was a very sad occurrence indeed. The blowing up of the Jiji's safe with dynamite is only a minor feature of it.

Deliberate torture of the four leaders while serving sentences for conspiracy is another matter advanced by the secondaries of the resolution as a reason why the United States government should offer compensation for the excesses of the Hawaiian minions of the law.

The resolution intimates that the action was taken under powers bestowed by a certain chapter of the Hawaiian Revised Laws and while it does not directly specify such a chapter it further intimates that if such is the case, it is unconstitutional and deprived the Hawaiian Japanese of their treaty rights.

A number of these complaints have been heard before in the trial when their lawyer found more holes knocked in the constitution by the acts of the authorities than the court could find time to mend, but the story of the strike as told by the resolution is still in the unique and original class.

A translation of the resolution as published recently by the Nippon Jiji of Honolulu, the organ which voiced the interests of the Japanese laborers, is as follows:

"An Inquiry into Lawless Acts, Committed by United States Officials upon our Hawaiian Japanese, introduced by G. Senda, seconded by (here follows the names of thirty-four prominent members of the Diet).

"1. United States officials did abuse their office in committing many lawless acts on our Hawaiian Japanese on or about June 10, 1909, deliberately and without justification by law, namely: Breaking into Japanese residences and offices at night without search warrants; taking by force the personal letters and

a pension for life of \$50.00 per month to all poor but honest and sober people like him and his wife, and let them retire from the struggle for an existence at their age poor old souls and let the territory settle with the U. S. for damages and loss, please do not force the poor old soul to worry as to where the next pol is to come from any more,
THOS. EDWARDS

A Schooner Available.

Inquiries to ascertain whether there was on the market anything suitable in the way of another craft for Captain Sam brings out the information that the yacht La Paloma, which sailed in the first transpacific race, is for sale. Clarence Macfarlane, her owner, is contemplating ripping out her cabin to remodel the little vessel for a freight carrier between this port and Ahimau, for light freights. He is willing to sell if those contributing to the fund believe the boat would be suitable. Captain Sam, it is understood, has already made some inquiries looking toward a charter of the La Paloma. This is a question, however, which should be left to some committee with knowledge, which will be selected later if it is seen that money for a boat is in sight.

The list so far is:

C. W. McPherson	\$25.00
Union Club	30.00
A Friend	25.00
D. G. Cashman	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. George R. Carter	30.00
A Lover of Bravery	1.00
Cash	2.00
Total	\$123.00

the university scientists, urging him to go and asking for prices on copies of what films he may secure. The photographer is now considering whether he can afford to leave Honolulu at this particular time or not, as to leave would mean the temporary shutting up of his studio.

There will be other artists with the party, however. A painter of bird life will be along, as well as an expert taxidermist.

Professor Nutting, who occupies the chair of zoology in the Iowa university, has been interested in Laysan through conversations and correspondence with Professor W. A. Bryan of the College of Hawaii and it is due to this created interest that the expedition is coming.

business accounts from residences and offices which they so entered; dynamiting a safe which they took from the Japanese offices. All such acts are plainly contrary to article III of the Japanese-American treaty, thereby constituting a great international outrage.

"2. United States officials arrested eleven Japanese residents of Honolulu on June 10, 1909, and some thirty more Japanese residents of Waipahu, near Honolulu, on June 7 or 8, 1909, without any warrant and imprisoned them in the Oahu jail, on the Island of Oahu. They (the United States officials) attempted to explain their rightness, in order to escape blame, by quoting from the Revised Laws a certain chapter, which must be plainly impossible, as any law protecting officials in making arrests without warrant is contrary to the constitution of the United States.

"3. While some forty Japanese were imprisoned at the Oahu jail, as related above, the jailer gave orders to some other prisoners to strike at the iron doors of the cells of the imprisoned Japanese with heavy iron hammers, making a great disturbance and inflicting great pain to the prisoners. And further, at the end of such noise, the prisoners were ordered to drag a heavy chain upon the concrete floor, in order to make further disturbance. Such an act is again clearly a great outrage.

"4. United States officials attacked and assaulted Japanese at Waimanalo, Oahu, who with two lanterns were walking peacefully in the dark to the railroad station to meet their friends, on or about July 16, 1909. They attacked the Japanese and inflicted injury upon them without warning. Is it not a great outrage on the part of police officers, whose duty it is to protect the privileges of the people, to attack and injure the helpless Japanese, walking without the slightest indication or intent to commit crime?

"The treaty privileges of our Hawaiian Japanese can only be protected by United States officials. They are, however, trampling these privileges beneath their feet by using their influence, as told above. If such is the case, can not our own Japanese government be called upon for assistance?

"The oppressed Japanese at the time of their trouble appealed to their home government for assistance.

"Did our Japanese government ever attempt to ascertain the responsibility of the United States government in these matters?

"If it has already done so it should explain it all.

"Is it, or is it not, the intention of the Japanese government to ask the United States government for compensation when the responsibility of these outrageous acts rests upon the latter?"

The document is a speaking one. Negoro, however, made one mistake in his anxiety to portray the injustice done himself and countrymen, and chiefly himself, for when he placed a railroad station at Waimanalo he anticipated the intention of Hawaiian capitalists by a great many years.

CHOLERA

When cholera is present in the community take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on the first anatomical looseness of the bowels and the attack may be checked in its incipency.

SIX REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY

**WAR DEPARTMENT PLANS TO
SEND THAT MANY MEN FOR
STATION HERE.**

Six regiments of infantry are soon to be stationed on Oahu, if the plans of the war department can be carried out.

The military authorities at Washington have had under consideration the stationing of the half-dozen regiments from the infantry branch of the service, in addition to one regiment of cavalry, at least two-thirds of a regiment of field artillery, at least six companies of coast artillery, a company of engineers and a detachment of the signal corps, but the proposed fortification of the Panama Canal may cut into the original plans and retard the up-building of the military establishment here. The latter may in time become so large and of such vast importance that it may be elevated to the dignity of a separate department, instead of continuing as a district, responsible to the department of California.

The war department is now working on a plan for the extension of the period of duty in the tropics and subtropics, Hawaii coming under the latter classification. This subject has come up at this time in connection with the assignment of troops to duty on the Isthmus of Panama. There will be a heavy draft upon the army for this purpose, the present plans contemplating a permanent military force of four regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, three batteries of field artillery and twelve companies of coast artillery. This means a total garrison of about sixty-three hundred, of which the mobile army will supply five thousand.

Added to this demand for troops, the department is confronted with the problem of placing the six regiments of infantry in the Hawaiian Islands, while maintaining the present enlisted strength in the military representation in the Philippines. It appears to be out of the question to obtain authority from congress for the enlargement of the army to meet these new demands, especially in view of the expenditure of money necessary in the construction of canal fortifications and the provision of barracks and quarters on the Isthmus and in Hawaii.

It has been decided, therefore, to withdraw troops from various posts in the United States as the necessity arises. There will, therefore, be less service for troops in the United States and a corresponding increase in the length of time troops must serve on the Isthmus, in Hawaii and in the Philippines. It is well known that the President has favored an extension of this period. He urged this while he was secretary of war, and has never been separated from the idea that officers and troops could serve in the Philippines for tours of duty there longer than the present two years.

General Wood is also in favor of the extension of time. He believes that the protection of health insured by army sanitation justifies keeping troops in the Philippines, as on the Isthmus, for three years. He has pointed out that the enlisted men of the army do not reenlist after one term of service to a greater extent than about thirty-five per cent of the force; so that, in the end, the troops would not be on this service for an average of more than three years.

So far as the force in Panama is concerned, it has practically been decided to make the tour of duty for three years, and the department is now considering the lengthening of the term of service for a like period in the Philippines.

Six Thousand Men.

Should the war department send six regiments to Oahu, and, in addition, man the batteries with the full quota of coast artillerymen, augment the field battery strength already here, Oahu would have a regular army strength of nearly six thousand men. An infantry regiment in time of peace has a maximum numerical strength of not more than 600 men. Six regiments would mean a force of 3,600 men. One cavalry regiment has about 600 men in round numbers; six coast artillery companies one hundred; the hospital corps would have a representation of not less than one hundred and the signal corps about fifty. In addition there will be on station here about 400 marines, 100 blue jackets, at least, when the Iroquois goes into commission again, although her own complement is much less than that number; while the revenue cutter service will always have at least fifty men on station here.

The Firm News.

The story published in The Advertiser on March 11 concerning the coming of the cruiser fleet, accompanied by at least two battleships, with the intimation that local service men regarded the rumor as something definite, has been confirmed by mail advices, arriving on the Logan. These advices added but few details to the exclusive story in The Advertiser, which told of the possibility of the use of the big mortar guns at Fort Ruger and the 12-inch guns at Pearl Harbor being made ready, as well as the searchlights in Diamond Head, for maneuvers which would involve the coast line of Oahu.

The cruiser fleet will be an entirely different looking aggregation of ships than when here before. The military masts have been replaced by cage masts and there have been other structural changes. The fleet will number at least eight and possibly a dozen vessels, for torpedo boat destroyers may also be sent here in advance of the fleet, so that they may participate in the maneuvers.

NIGHT CLERK ENDS LIFE BY SUICIDE

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Hugo Pandell, a night clerk in one of the leading hotels here, committed suicide last evening.

REBELS ACTIVE ALL ALONG THE LINE

**Blanco's Force Expected
to Begin Action
Today.**

DYNAMITE BARRACKS

**Civil Trial Guaranteed
Americans Held
Prisoners.**

PRESIDIO, Texas, March 16.—The siege of Ojinaga continues, the rebels surrounding the town having advanced closer to the trenches of the defending force, keeping up a continuous fusillade. The federals are holding out desperately, expecting aid.

Getting Into Touch.

DOUGLAS, Arizona, March 16.—A force of four hundred regulars is within two miles of the position taken up by the insurgents under command of General Blanco. It is expected that an engagement between the detachments will be begun this morning.

Dynamited the Barracks.

EL PASO, Mexico, March 16.—A band of insurgents managed to make their way into Juarez yesterday, escaping the vigilance of the sentries and heading straight for the federal barracks, where a number of troops and a quantity of supplies are kept. The rebels exploded a charge of dynamite under one corner of the barracks, doing considerable damage to the building and thoroughly alarming the occupants and the citizens generally. In escaping, two of the rebels were wounded and captured.

Berthold on Offensive.

MEXICALI, Mexico, March 15.—The big force of rebels which has been encamped here has started south to meet a large body of federal troops which is reported. The rebels are confident of success.

Tia Juana Reinforced.

SAN DIEGO, March 15.—The garrison at Tia Juana has been reinforced in anticipation of an attack by the Mexican rebels.

Civil Trials for Gringos.

JUAREZ, Chihuahua, March 16.—The officials here announce that all the Americans who have been captured among the insurgents and are being held as prisoners in Mexican jails are safe from summary trials at court-martials. Each one will be given a civil trial.

Sounds Familiar.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 15.—A rumor here is current that President Diaz is disposed to make concessions to the rebels to end the revolution and prevent danger of intervention by the United States. He is said to have promised that after the revolution is suppressed the government will purchase big estates from private owners and distribute them among the people cheaply.

Speaks for America.

EL PASO, March 15.—Colonel Roosevelt said in a speech here that all the United States demanded of Mexico was order and justice, and that it did not mean to interfere with its independence.

GUILTY RAILROADS HEAVILY FINED

BUFFALO, New York, March 16.—The management of the New York Central Railroad and that of the Pennsylvania Railroad have entered pleas of guilty to the indictments brought against them of granting rebates to the Standard Oil Company. The federal court has imposed a fine of thirty-five thousand dollars on the New York Central and one of twenty thousand dollars on the Pennsylvania.

GERMANY NEGOTIATING A JAPANESE TREATY

BERLIN, March 15.—It was announced here today that Germany is negotiating a commercial treaty with Japan to develop trade between the two nations.

THINKS CHINA WILL ACCEPT RUSSIA'S TERMS

PEKING, March 15.—The Russian legation here fully believes that China will ultimately yield to the emphatic ultimatum recently sent by Russia, and thereby avoid trouble.

ANSWER TO QUESTION.

How to cure a cold is a question in which many are interested just now. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won its remarkable reputation and immense sale by its remarkable cure of colds. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers. Bannan, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.